

Trees Evergreen	Height/Width (in ft)**	Drought Tolerant	Tolerates Wet Soil	Sun	Partial Sun	Shade	Developed Areas	Native Species	**Approximate size in 20 years. Actual size will vary.
Arbutus menziesii Madrone	50/30	•		•					Difficult to transplant. Very susceptible to overwatering. Hard to find. Prefers sandy, dry, and sunny locations.
Calocedrus decurrens Incense Cedar	40/15	•		•					Narrow and columnar. Very drought tolerant; native to Oregon.
Cedrus deodara Deodar Cedar	50/45	•		•			•		A true "Cedar" with needles. Compare with Libani and Atlas Cedars. Trees vary from wide to very wide and need lots of room.
Chamaecyparis obtusa Hinoki Cypress	25/15		•	•			•		Small and slow-growing. Attractive layered branching.
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana Port Orford Cypress	60/25			•	•		•		Native to Oregon; looks similar to Western Red Cedar. Subject to root fungus problems.
Chamaecyparis nootkatensis Alaskan Yellow Cedar	60/25			•	•		•		Narrow, graceful; often pendulous and irregular form
Cupressocyparis X. leylandii Leyland False Cypress	45/20	•		•			•		Subject to phytothera root rot. Fast growing; dull green color.



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Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	40/20	•		•			•		Although named Red Cedar, it is actually a narrow Juniper.
Magnolia grandiflora St. Mary's Southern Magnolia	40/25			•			•		Small and narrow. Large glossy leaves and fragrant flowers.
Pinus nigra Austrian Black Pine	40/20	•		•			•		Massive and dark. Susceptible to the Pine Shoot Moth.
Pinus sylvestris Scotch Pine	50/25			•			•		The world's most common Pine. Orange to red-tinged bark.
Pinus thunbergiana Japanese Black Pine	40/25			•			•		Graceful, informal shape.
Pseudotsuga menziesii Douglas Fir	80+/25			•	•			•	Our most common native tree. It can grow rapidly to heights over 100'.



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Sequoia sempervirens Coast Redwood	100+/40			•	•		•		Requires moist soil in a large grove area; not for use as a solitary tree.
Sequoiadendron gigantea Giant Sequoia	100+/45			•					With ample room, this tree will form a giant cone pyramid.
Thuja plicata Western Red Cedar	80+/25				•				The largest member of the Cypress family. Great for screening; grows 80-200 feet in height and retains its lower branches. Prefers moist soils.
Tsuga heterophylla Western Hemlock	60+/20				•	•			This native is harder to use than Douglas Fir or Western Red Cedar. Intolerant of full sun.
Tsuga mertensiana Mountain Hemlock	30/18			•	•		•	•	Slow-growing and narrow. Prefers sun.
Umbellularia californica Bay Laurel	30/25	•			•	•			Native to Oregon and California. Leaves from this tree are used in cooking.